



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mycological Bulletin

No. 82

W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University.

Columbus, Ohio, October, 1907.

MOSTLY ABOUT POLYPORI.

Though C. G. Lloyd's Mycological writings are most generally distributed to a wide circle of readers, it is probable that many patrons of the *Bulletin* do not receive all that he publishes. We therefore think it advisable to reproduce here portions as far as space permits.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE, VIII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Mr. C. G. Lloyd of Cincinnati published Letter No. 10 from Paris, July, 1906, and from this interesting and instructive communication we make the following excerpts:

"There have been about *twenty-eight hundred* polyporoids 'described,' not counting the several hundred 'synonyms' given by Fries. From the United States alone there are about five hundred 'species' recorded. Fungi are widely distributed plants. The fungi of Europe and the United States are practically the same. We do not question but the larger part of these twenty-eight hundred are synonyms, but it is a large task to find out what they are and to learn the species that are 'good.' We shall devote most of our time in the immediate future to work on the European species, for it is self-evident that as the first and most of the work has been done with European species, and as the American species are largely the same, one must first acquire a knowledge of what occurs in Europe in order to be in position to judge as to those of America.

"There has been so much changing of names lately in the Polyporii that we feel it well to state our position in this regard. The most and best systematic work on *Polyporus* was done by Fries. His system and names have been in general use for two generations, and are familiar to all. We therefore feel that no attempt should be made to change them excepting in very exceptional cases. It has become quite a fad lately to look up dates of synonyms and shuffle the names around on such evidence.

[359]